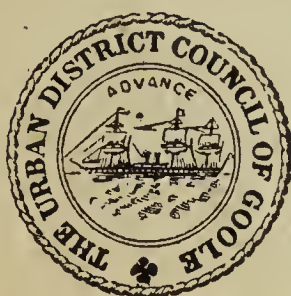


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WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GOOLE

ANNUAL REPORT

— ON THE —

HEALTH OF GOOLE

FOR THE YEAR 1914.

— BY —

A. M. ERSKINE, M.D.,

B.CH., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

GOOLE:

"TIMES" PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., BOOTHFERRY ROAD.

1915.



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EXTRACT FROM THE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD ORDER, 1910.

Article XIX. of the above Order, which prescribes the duties of a Medical Officer of Health, makes the following requirements as to his Annual Report (Sub-section 14):—

“He shall, as soon as practicable after the Twenty-first day of December in each year, make an Annual Report to the Council, up to the end of December, on the sanitary circumstances of the District.”

“In addition to any other matters upon which he may consider it desirable to report, his Annual Report shall contain the information indicated in the following paragraphs; together with such information as We may from time to time require:—

“(a) An account of any influence threatening the health of the District, the prevalence of infectious or epidemic diseases therein, and the measures taken for their prevention.

“(b) An account of all general and special inquiries made during the year.

“(c) An account of the work performed by the Inspector of Nuisances during the year, including the statement supplied in pursuance of Article XX. (16) of this Order.

“(d) A statement as to the conditions affecting the wholesomeness of the milk produced or sold in the District.

“(e) A statement as to the conditions affecting the wholesomeness of foods for human consumption, other than milk, produced or sold in the District.

“(f) A statement as to the sufficiency and quality of the water supply of the District and of its several parts, and in areas where the supply is from waterworks, information as to whether the supply is constant or intermittent.

“(g) A statement as to the pollution of rivers or streams in the District.



“(h) A statement as to the character and sufficiency of the arrangements for the drainage, sewerage, and sewage disposal in all parts of the District.

“(i) A statement as to the privy, water closet, and other closet accommodation in the District, including information as to the approximate number of each type of privy and closet.

“(j) A statement as to the character and efficiency of the arrangements for the removal of house-refuse, and the cleansing of earth-closets, privies, ashpits, and cesspools in the District.

“(k) A statement with regard to the housing accommodation of the District as required by Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910, and an account of any other action taken by the Council under the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909, bearing on the Public Health.

“(l) A statement as to the vital statistics of the District, including a tabular statement, in such form as We may from time to time direct, of the sickness and mortality within the District.

“(m) Where the Medical Officer of Health is appointed by the Council of a County Borough, or by a Council having relegated powers under the Midwives Act, 1902, a statement as to the administration of that Act in the District.”

NAMES OF THE COUNCILLORS,

— 1914-1915. —

Mr. Councillor G. E. HILL (Chairman).

„ J. CHALMERS (Vice-Chairman).

CENTRAL WARD.

Mr. Councillor W. E. GRAYBURN.

„ F. B. GLEW.

„ S. G. BEVAN.

EAST WARD.

Mr. Councillor R. H. HUNTINGTON.

„ E. P. PORTER.

„ A. W. DRURY.

NORTH WARD.

Mr. COUNCILLOR W. BRENNAND.

„ E. HIND.

„ B. BOWLES.

SOUTH WARD.

Mr. Councillor J. CHALMERS.

„ R. G. BICKERTON.

„ G. E. HILL.

WEST WARD.

Mr. Councillor T. FIRTH.

„ A. BLYTH.

„ H. CLARK.

Clerk - - Mr. R. TYSON.

Officials of the Health Department :

A. M. ERSKINE, M.D., D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health.

W. H. ELLIS - - - Sanitary Inspector.

HERBERT THURLOW - - Assistant to the Inspector.

Mrs. FREEMAN, A.R. San. Inst. Female Health Visitor.

Miss WRIGHT - - - Matron Isolation Hospital.

===== SUMMARY ===== OF Vital and Mortal Statistics.

Area	....	....	....	....	....	1,267 acres
Estimated Population	....	....	....	....	....	21,578
Marriages	....	....	....	....	164	rate 15
Births	....	....	....	....	608	rate 28·1
Deaths	....	....	....	....	288	rate 13·1
Infantile Mortality	....	....	....	....	68	rate 110
Zymotic Death-rate	....	....	....	....	....	1·8
Phthisis Death-rate	....	....	....	....	....	·6
Number of Notifications	....	....	....	....	....	202
Rateable Value	....	....	....	....	....	£88,998
District Rate	....	....	....	....	....	4/-
Poor Rate	....	....	....	....	....	3/10

Vital Statistics for the year 1914.

1914.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	Great Towns (97).	Smaller Towns (145).	England and Wales <i>less the</i> 242 Towns.
BIRTH-RATE	23 8*	25·0	23 9	22·2
DEATH-RATE	14·0	14·7	12 9	13·4
Zymotic Death-Rate ..	1·2	1 5	1 2	0·8
Infantile Mortality ... (per 1,000 births)	105	114	104	93

* Lowest on record.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Goole Urban District Council.**

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information and consideration my ANNUAL REPORT upon the health of the Town and its sanitary conditions, and on the work of the Health Department during the year 1914. This constitutes my thirteenth ANNUAL REPORT.

I have adverted at somewhat greater length to the subject of Diphtheria on account of the continued prevalence of this disease in the Town.

Speaking generally the figures for the year are satisfactory.

My most grateful thanks are due to the Council for the consideration extended to me in the discharge of my official duties, to my colleagues in office and in my profession for their cordial co-operation, and to the various officials in the Town who have so readily furnished me with the necessary information required to make this Report complete.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ALEX. M. ERSKINE.

Presented 17th February, 1915.

Report on the Health of Goole during the Year 1914.

(A.) NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND GENERAL CHARACTER.

“IT stands at a turn in the stream where there is a stronger current than usual, with whirl-pools and back-water. This peculiarity in the current originates the name. When the wind passes through a narrow place, whirling and eddying as it goes, it is said by the people of the district to goale, or goul.”

The Town of Goole is situated on the western bank of the river Ouse, at the extreme eastern portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in the northern part of the flat alluvial plain of the Vale of York. It lies at a lower level than the waters of the ordinary tides, which are prevented from overflowing by artificially raised banks. The general level of the town is ten feet above sea level.

The subsoil, which consists of alluvial deposit or warp is naturally a damp one. Underneath this, at a depth of about six feet, is a layer of peat which varies in thickness over different parts of the town from less than one foot to over six feet. Immediately below the peat is a layer of laminated clay, which is generally covered with a thin bed of sand.

POPULATION.

In 1831 the population of the township of Goole had increased during the preceding thirty years from 294 to 1671, of whom about 400 were in the old village of Goole, and the remainder in the new town and port, which stands on the opposite side of the Dutch River.

The population at the 1901 Census was 16,576, and at the 1911 Census 20,332.

The natural increase of population for the year under review—that is the increase of births over deaths was 320, and I have estimated the population of the town to the middle of the year at 21,578, assuming that the same rate of increase continued as prevailed during the last inter-censal period, and the birth and death rates in this report are calculated on that figure.

The cost of Poor Law Relief for the year ending 30th Sept., 1914, for the Urban and Rural Districts which constitute the Goole Union area was : Indoor £,2844, and Outdoor £1,684.

In addition to the Hospital for infectious diseases there is the Bartholomew Hospital for surgical cases, and a General Infirmary under Poor Law administration.

OCCUPATIONS.

The following particulars are extracted from the official Census returns :—

Grouped occupation of **MALES** from 10 years and upwards according to the Census Returns :

Total occupied and unoccupied	...	7,773
Retired or unoccupied	... ..	1,141
Engaged in occupations	... ..	6,632
General or Local Government	... ..	121
Professional occupations and their subordinate services	... ..	149
Domestic, indoor, and other service	... ..	22
Merchants, agents, accountants	... ..	122
Banking, &c., insurance, commercial, or business clerks	... ..	208
Conveyance of men, goods, and messages	on railways	... .. 660
	on roads	... .. 124
	on sea, canals, &c.	... .. 1,210
	Dock labourers, &c.	... .. 1,195
	Messengers, porters, &c.	... .. 146
	Others	... .. 66
Agriculture	... ..	111
General engineering	... ..	320
Missell-metal trades	... ..	12
Electrical apparatus	... ..	8
Ships	... ..	350
Cycles and other vehicles	... ..	19
Watches, instruments, &c.	... ..	19
Building	... ..	414
Furniture and decorations	... ..	113
Chemicals, &c.	... ..	190

Printers	...	...	...	25
Tailors	...	...	...	28
Bootmakers	...	...	...	47
Other workers in dress	...	...	...	39
Drapers	...	...	...	55
Food, tobacco, drink and lodgings	...	...	...	467
General labourers	...	...	...	139
All other occupations	...	...	...	234

Grouped occupations of **FEMALES**, aged 10 years and upwards :

Total occupied—Unmarried	...	...	3,063
Married	...	...	3,942
Widowed	...	...	581
Retired or unoccupied	...	...	6,166
Engaged in occupations—Unmarried	...	...	1,082
Married	...	...	200
Widowed	...	...	138
Civil Service	...	...	12
Hospital and Institution Service	...	...	10
Midwives and nurses	...	...	32
Teaching	...	...	105
Music	...	...	20
Domestic indoor service—Hotels, &c.	...	...	24
Others	...	...	447
Charwomen and day girls	...	...	98
Laundry	...	...	22
Others engaged in service	...	...	10
Commercial, &c., clerks	...	...	20
On farms, &c.	...	...	72
Dealers in dress	...	...	49
Milliners	...	...	32
Dressmakers	...	...	161
General shopkeepers	...	...	106
Lodgings and dealers in spirituous drinks	...	...	73
All other occupations	...	...	84
Average number of persons per inhabited building	1901	1911	
	4·69	4·79	

	1901	1911	
	All Dwellings.	All Dwellings.	Ordinary Dwelling Houses.
Average number of persons per family	4·67	4·59	4·52

I am unaware of any particular occupation in the town exercising a prejudicial influence on the public health. Complaint is made occasionally, by residents on the Boothferry Road, of an offensive smell which is most probably caused by the fumes from the Alum Works chimney or the Tillage Works, when the wind is blowing from the South.

(B.) SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT, WATER SUPPLY.

The supply of water to the town is derived from the new red sandstone formation where it outcrops at Pollington, ten miles distant from Goole. An abundant supply is obtained from this source. In addition to supplying Goole the surrounding villages of Pollington, Snaith, Rawcliffe, Hook and Swinefleet are also supplied from the same source.

The Manager informs me that during the year 209,128,605 gallons were pumped.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Goole is situated on the river Ouse, which is polluted by towns situated higher up the river, as well as receiving the sewage of the town. The subject of pollution is under the surveillance of the West Riding Rivers Board, but the public health of the town is not affected thereby.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

I am indebted to the Resident Engineer for the following Report:—

“Early in the year (1914) the contracts for the main trunk sewers, and pumping station, rising main, and river outfall, were complete, and in May a new contract was let to Messrs. F. E. Binns and Co., of Croydon, at £10,734, for the construction of tributary sewers and house connections. Owing to unavoidable delays, however, the work was not commenced until the middle of August. The sewers are being constructed of stone-ware pipes of 12in., 9in., and 7in. diameters, with 4in. house connections, and the manholes are in brick with cast iron covers.

Certain of the old sewers, which have a more or less satisfactory fall, have been connected as they are to the new system, but, generally speaking, the old sewers will be left to deal with storm water.

“A certain amount of back yard and roof water, however, must of necessity be taken into the new system, but inasmuch as sewage has now to be pumped, great care has been taken to eliminate this as much as possible.

“The portions of the town affected by this contract are the North and West Wards and part of the East Ward.

“It was anticipated at the outset that the builders’ plans when were deposited with the Council when the various properties in Goole were built, would furnish the very necessary information as to the position of the private house drains, so that they could be easily unearthed for diversion into the new sewers. Very many of such plans, however, especially of the older portions of the town, were not available, or, if they were, it was found that the house drains had not been laid in the positions shown on the plan, and so the information was useless. Consequently, throughout the whole contract, much difficulty has often been found in locating the existing house drains, more especially as the builders seem in most cases to have laid them in positions to suit themselves, irrespective of any system. In some places the sink waste, etc., from as many as a dozen houses, is collected together in drains running through the private gardens, and discharges through a single pipe into the main sewer, instead of each house having a separate drain; and in many cases the house drains, being very flat, have become entirely blocked up with sludge.

“In order to provide for such separate drains, the present contract provides for junctions on the main sewer for each house, and a short length of drain is being brought up to the boundary of each property in every case, so that all each owner has to do in the future is to connect from the end of the pipe allotted to him to the sink gully in the back yard, with a short branch to the outside earth closet, which would then, of course, be converted into a water closet, with flushing apparatus complete. This, of course, is the object to be aimed at, for it is obvious that no advantage will be apparent from the scheme unless householders perform this, after all, most important part of sanitation. Moreover, with a wholesale conversion to water closets, the abominable system of nightsoil carting would be removed.”

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The Inspector of Nuisances reports as follows:—

No. of Inspections made during the year	...	...	...	...	...	2095
„ Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	211
„ „ „ complied with	...	...	...	...	...	204
„ Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ „ complied with	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Verbal Notices given	..	...	...	...	...	22
„ Summonses issued	...	...	..	...	...	6
„ Nuisances not abated at close of year	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ House Drains repaired and defects remedied	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ Back Yards re-paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ Kitchen Floors re-paved or repaired...	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ Removal of Rabbits, Fowls, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5

„ Removal of Pigs	1
„ Dirty Houses and Outhouses cleansed, etc. ...	8
„ Hen Coops, Rabbit Hutches, etc., removed ...	6
„ Stables re-limewashed	3
„ Defective and Choked W.C.'s	7
„ Defective W.C. Soil-pipes and Ventilators ...	2
„ Defective Sink-pipes, new ones provided ...	5
„ Houses overcrowded	2
„ Cellar Kitchens occupied as dwellings ...	0
„ Houses Disinfected and Cleansed after infection ...	144
„ Manure and other Refuse removed	12
„ Miscellaneous Nuisances dealt with	38
„ Privy Middens abolished	15
„ Soil Pails provided in place of Privy Middens ..	7
„ W.C.'s provided in place of Privy Middens ...	8
„ W.C.'s provided in place of Box Closets ...	17
„ Defective and Broken Soil-boxes replaced ...	174
„ Broken Soil-box Doors	40
„ Defective Soil-box holes re-paved with concrete ...	21
„ New Dust Bins provided in place of defective ones ...	15
„ Defective Eave and Downfall Spoutings	31

NIGHT SCAVENGING, ETC.

The collection of nightsoil and lumberesome refuse has been carried out satisfactorily.

Nightsoil collected	10,425 loads, approximately 7,500 tons.
Lumberesome Refuse collected 2,080 „ „	1,538 „
No. of Soil Boxes emptied weekly	3929
„ Ashpits emptied once a month	116

All nightsoil and lumberesome refuse is taken a considerable distance out of the town, where it is buried and covered with a good layer of earth.

During the re-laying of new sewers in the back streets, occasional delay in collection has been caused by the trenches being often up for upwards of two or three weeks. This caused a careful inspection of these districts to be made, so that, as opportunities occurred, all soil pails were collected where possible.

Although in some cases inconvenience was caused, yet complaints were few.

In your Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report for 1913, strong comments were made as to the leaky state of the soil carts, and the offensive condition of the streets, caused from the leakage of urine.

Since that time the most leaky carts have been put out of commission, and others purchased of a different type. Several other carts will be purchased in due course.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are four registered houses in the district. These have been frequently inspected. Occasions have arisen when the persons in charge have had their attention called to minor irregularities, all of which have been remedied satisfactorily.

WATER ANALYSIS.

One sample of water was analysed by the County Analyst. The sample was reported good in all respects, but was excessively hard.

The owners have since had town's water laid on the premises.

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

These shops have been frequently inspected, and found clean and tidy.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

Three bodies have been conveyed to the Mortuary.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND TOWN SEIZURES.

The carcasses of 12 beasts (diseased) have been inspected; 10 of these were condemned, and destroyed by burning. Two carcasses were passed, with the exception that all offals were destroyed.

The carcasses of 11 pigs were inspected; 10 were condemned and destroyed, and 1 was passed, with the exception that the head and all offals were destroyed.

4 Small Boxes (4 stones) of Smoked Haddocks.—Destroyed.

45 Tins of Lobsters.—Destroyed.

30 Tins of Salmon.—Destroyed.

44 Tins of Sardines.—Destroyed.

11 16-stone Bags of Mussels.—Destroyed.

BAKEHOUSES.

The 15 bakehouses in the district have been regularly inspected. Two notices have been served with regard to re-limewashing, and two were found in a dirty condition.

These notices were promptly responded to, and the nuisances remedied. On the whole the bakehouses are kept clean, and in a sanitary condition.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

There are only two cowkeepers in the district. The greater proportion of the milk supply is obtained from farmers in the neighbourhood.

No. of Persons on the Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
„ Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
No. residing in the Council's Boundary	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ residing outside of Boundary	...	...	...	...	...	...	15

Ten samples of New Milk were purchased and forwarded to the County Analyst. Nine samples were reported as genuine, whilst one was of inferior quality. In this case the registered persons was cautioned by the County Council authorities.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

A new slaughter house was erected 12 months ago. It serves its purpose very well, and gives satisfaction to all who use it as a killing place; only, it is keenly felt by all butchers that a cooling house is an absolute necessity, especially after the out-of-pocket and inconvenience they were put to during the summer months.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Number of Box Closets in the town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3084
„ Privies with Covered Middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
„ Privies with Open Middens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	989
„ Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877-'84.

No. of Boats inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Highest Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	887
No. of Boats believed to be in use or available (probably)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
„ Boats that cannot be traced (probably)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
„ Boats complying with the Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
„ Boats contravening the Acts during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ Transferences of ownership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ Duplicate Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ Owners neglecting to properly mark and number their boats...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Changes of boats' names	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Cases of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Cases of young girls over 12 years of age occupying cabins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Boats' cabins requiring re-painting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Dirty cabins requiring more attention	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ Boats requiring water casks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Notification of infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Boats requiring re-registration because of structural alterations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
„ Boats registered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Boats cancelled off the register	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

The boats' cabins which have been inspected were registered as sleeping places, and to accommodate the following number of persons. Aft cabins, 238 adults and 65 children; fore cabins, 185 adults and 13 children; whilst the number occupying were 112 men, 44 women, and 13 children.

SCHOOLS.

The elementary schools of the town are under the supervision of the County Council. During the year there was no special incidence of infectious disease amongst school children. I receive reports of the presence of infectious disease from the Attendance Officer, but have no cognisance of the work of the school nurse appointed by the County Council to work in the town.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

According to the Local Government Board Regulations of September 2nd, 1910, made under Section 17 of the Housing and Town Planning Act of 1909, it is provided :

(1) That a thorough inspection be carried out from time to time, according to the varying needs or circumstances, of the dwelling-houses or localities in the district of a local authority.

(2) That the Medical Officer of Health or Housing Inspector must maintain lists of houses requiring inspection, such inspection to deal with lighting, ventilation, dampness, cleanliness, drainage, closet accommodation, water supply, conditions of yards and outbuildings, refuse disposal, &c.

(3) That full records of such inspections, and of the details of subsequent action, must be systematically maintained, and the records must be periodically acted upon as required.

(4) That the Local Authority shall take into consideration at each of their ordinary meetings the records kept in pursuance of Article III. of these Regulations, and shall give all such directions and take all such action as may be necessary.

(5) That the Medical Officer of Health in his Annual Report must state fully and in tabular form the work done under Section 17 of the Act.

In the Board's Annual Report, 1913-1914, it is stated: " We have also arranged to be furnished through press cutting agencies with extracts from local newspapers dealing with this (housing conditions) question, and the information obtained in this way from all parts of the country, which frequently includes accounts of meetings of Local Authorities and the various views expressed at them by members and officers, has often proved of considerable value to us."

Another extract is the following: " There is one point deserving special mention in regard to procedure. A very great deal of time is spent by the officials in revisiting houses in which defects have been found, and in inducing owners to remedy these defects. While

it is very desirable that due consideration should be shown to property owners, and that reasonable time should be allowed them to execute repairs, it is obvious that there must be a limit. The valuable time of officials should not be frittered away in repeatedly calling the attention of property owners to the existing defects, and in allowing vague promises to deal with the defects to take the place of carrying out the repairs required.

The reason for the small number of houses inspected during the year was of course the War, but at any rate all the worst property in the town has been inspected and reported upon.

I am not sure that it is a wise procedure to lessen our inspections, rather I am of the opinion that we should continue them at the normal rate, because when the War is over there will be a shortage of men, and if only to ensure the continuation of the race in as healthy a condition as possible it is our bounden duty to offer them at least good housing conditions and clear away altogether all slum property, so that the humblest dwelling may be weather proof, may have a sufficiency of light, air, and ventilation, and also that it may have proper water-closet accommodation, drainage, and a good supply of water.

Two cases of overcrowding were remedied during the year :

(1) Stanley Street. A house consisting of two living rooms and two bedrooms occupied by two families. One small bedroom was occupied by the parents and four small children. Another room was occupied by the parents and three small children. All the rooms were in a filthy condition.

(2) South Street. A house consisting of one room only, and was occupied by parents, grandmother, and four children.

Towards the end of the year one might observe in different parts of the town working-class dwellings "To let."

In relation to the growth of the population there is at present a sufficiency of better working-class dwellings, it is in regard to cheaper dwellings that the difficulty continues and is likely to do so.

Supervision over the construction of new houses in relation to bye-laws is exercised by the Surveyor, who grants a certificate of habitation,

Victoria Court property in the centre of the town is still under negotiation, also eleven houses off the Hook Road. The William Street property has been very much improved by the provision of water-closets and other repairs, and three houses in Back North Street which had closing orders issued are at present undergoing the necessary repairs.

I am indebted to the Surveyor for the following particulars :

Number of houses, &c., completed in the year ending 31st December, 1914 :

Cottages ...	...	...	47	
Small houses	...		19	
Larger houses	...	...	8—74	
			<hr/>	
			75	
Alterations to buildings	...		4	
Earth closets, &c., converted to w.c.'s			19	
Buildings, &c., certified complete...			79	
Back Streets made up	...		None.	
New w.c.'s to new houses	...		82	

The number of dwelling-houses inspected under and for the purposes of Section 17 of the Act of 1909 ... 98

The number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 3

The number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders ... 3

The number of Closing Orders made ... 3

The number of dwelling-houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders ... 84
plus 14 left over from the previous year.

The number of dwelling-houses which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation ... 3
plus 24 left over from the previous year.

For the general character of defects found see the following tabulated statement :

Situation of House.	Chief Defects.	Action Taken.
40-46, Edinburgh Street	... 4 Floor paving (brick) in bad condition. Eave and downfall spoutings defective. Roofs in bad repair. Yard paving bad and no food cupboards provided. ...	Preliminary Notice. Defects remedied.
47, 49, Burlington Crescent	... 2 Kitchen and scullery floors, paving broken, and scullery roofs leaky. ...	Preliminary Notice. Defects remedied.
1, 3 and 5, Burlington Square	... 3 Floor paving (brick) in bad repair. Doors off the hinges. Main roofs leaky, and spoutings defective. ...	Preliminary Notice. Defects remedied.
4 and 6, Burlington Square	... 2 Plaster off the walls and ceilings. Down-fall and eave spoutings defective. ...	Preliminary Notice. Defects remedied.
44, Alexandra Street	... 1 Kitchen floor (wood) broken through in several places. ...	Verbal Notice. A new floor put in.
46, Alexandra Street	... 1 Much wall plaster off the entrance to staircase. Staircase steps broken. ...	Preliminary Notice. Defects remedied.
5 and 7, Government Street	... 1 Main roofs leaky and defective. Skirting boards and window cords broken. Main building spouting (wood) rotten. Oven and copper out of repair. ...	Preliminary Notice. These premises are undergoing thorough repairs.
Bridge Foot Cottages	... 2 Kitchen and scullery floors in bad repair. Scullery walls damp, and much plaster off the walls. Back part of houses badly paved. Roofs leaky and defective spoutings. Suitable surface drainage necessary. Closet accommodation defective. Windows out of repair. ...	Preliminary Notice. Defects remedied.

39, 40 and 41, Vermuyden Terrace	...	3	Large stone water tanks erected near kitchen windows, which prevents light, air and sunshine from the kitchen. Back scullery ventilation bad. Roof spoutings defective, etc.	...	...	Preliminary Notice. Tanks removed and defects remedied.
3 to 17, Mariners' Street	...	...	8	Large and insanitary ash-pits. Leaky roofs. Drainage unsatisfactory, etc.	...	Preliminary Notice. New drainage laid, W.C.'s provided, & defects remedied.
2 to 40, Mason Terrace (less one house)	19	Scullery walls damp and plaster bulged from the walls. Floor paving broken. Spoutings defective. Several bedroom ceilings sagged and broken in large patches. No food cupboards provided.				Preliminary Notice. These defects are near completion.
4 to 38, Alevandra Street (less 4 houses)	14	Defective floor paving in sculleries. Downfall spoutings defective. No food cupboards provided, etc.	...	...	...	Preliminary Notice. Defects near completion.
1 to 17, Cross Stanley Street	...	9	Scullery kitchen floors' paving defective. Closet ceilings and walls require repairs. Downfall spoutings defective. Sash cords broken. Food cupboards necessary.	...	...	Preliminary Notice. Repairs are well in hand.
14 to 16, Stanley Street	...	...	2	Yard paving broken and defective. Downfall spouting causes dampness. Scullery kitchen floor paving defective.	...	Preliminary Notice. Defects remedied.
10 and 12 and 18 to 30, Stanley Street	9	No food cupboards provided. Closet walls and ceilings defective. Downfall spouting causes dampness. Scullery kitchen floor paving defective.	...	...	...	Preliminary Notice. Repairs are well in hand.

39 to 47, North Street	...	...	5	Kitchen floor paving broken and uneven. The windows are fast sashes. Roofs leaky.	...	...	...	Closing Orders issued, 1913. Defects remedied, 1914.
1 and 3, Belle Vue, North Street	...	...	3	Kitchen floors paving broken. Cupboard floors badly in want of repairing. Broken window sash cords. Ovens dislodged and out of place, and fire bars broken.	...	...	...	Closing Orders issued, 1913. Defects remedied, 1914.
1, 3, 4 and 5, Bromley's Yard	...	...	4	Bedroom ceilings cracked and broken. Kitchen floors defective. Door joints dislodged, and windows out of repair.	...	...	...	Closing Orders issued, 1913. Defects remedied, 1914.
1 to 2, Prospect Place	...	...	...	Closet doors off the hinges. Window sash cords broken. Chimney stacks require re-pointing. Eave and downfall spouting defective. Outer walls of houses require re-pointing and new chimney pot fixing.	...	...	...	Closing Orders issued, 1913. Defects remedied, 1914.
1 to 11, William Street	...	...	11	Earth closet to each house are much too near the kitchens. Kitchen floors require repairs.	...	...	...	Preliminary Notice. W.C.'s fixed, and repairs remedied, 1914.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Hospital for infectious diseases is situate at Westfield Banks, in the parish of Hook. The buildings are modern, consisting of two separate pavilions and an administration block, with laundry and discharge block separate.

It contains 26 beds and is administered by a joint Board consisting of Members of the Urban and Rural Councils from whose districts the patients are admitted.

The staff consists of Medical Superintendent, Matron, Charge Nurse, three Probationers, and two Maids, Laundry Maid, Porter and wife.

The total number of admissions to the hospital during the year was 141, compared with 87, 117, 90, 160, for the preceding four years.

9 patients remained in hospital on the 31st December, 1913, making a total of 150 under treatment during the year.

Of the 141 admissions

110 patients belonged to the Urban District.

31 ,, ,, ,, Rural District.

Classifying the admissions according to their diseases there were:

107 cases of Diphtheria.

27 ,, Scarlet Fever.

7 ,, Enteric Fever.

The total number of deaths was 15, giving a general death-rate of 10 per cent. This high death-rate was due to the mortality amongst diphtheria patients, because patients suffering from this disease are admitted, however ill they may be, on the request of their medical attendant.

The deaths were distributed as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	..	1
Enteric Fever	...	2
Diphtheria	...	12

The death-rate in 1910 was 5·7, in 1911 14·5, in 1912 7·7, in 1913 2·4.

On the 31st December, 1914, there were 17 patients remaining in hospital, viz:—Diphtheria, 17.

The cases were admitted as follows :

January	...	8	July	...	4
February	...	10	August	...	11
March	...	6	September		9
April	...	6	October	...	28
May	...	4	November...		24
June	...	8	December...		23

The average stay in hospital was 25·4 days.

Before discharging Diphtheria patients, two consecutive negative swabs are obtained from the nose and throat, and, in addition, the parent is given a printed card of instructions, advising him not to send the child to school for a few weeks, and to pay attention to it's general health.

With regard to Scarlet Fever patients, before discharging them we are guided more by the question whether or no they have discharges from the ears and nose rather than the completion of desquamation. There is good ground for believing that infection is more likely to be conveyed by means of these discharges rather than by the "peeling" of the skin. All our Scarlet Fever cases are anointed by the Eucalyptus Oil method.

We find our four single bed wards most useful from a practical point of view. Last year we had several doubtful cases admitted, three cases of mixed infection, a case of measles and one of chicken pox, and in no instance did any further cases occur. This fact along with the statement that 36 of the diphtheria cases, 12 scarlet fever and 4 of the enteric fever cases were serious cases reflects credit on the efficiency of the Nursing Staff.

A great improvement has been effected in the drainage arrangements at the hospital during the year. On account of the character of the land, the method of septic tank and land filtration was not very successful, so with the advent of the new sewage scheme for the town which had its pumping station relatively close to the hospital, the Board very wisely sanctioned and completed a scheme whereby the sewage from the hospital is directly connected with the town's system at the pumping station.

SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

In August a letter was received from the Local Government Board "directing the attention of the local authority to the importance of their having in immediate readiness adequate arrangements for dealing with small-pox. Under present conditions, the introduction of the disease is not unlikely, and the prevention of the spread of the disease will depend almost entirely on the efficiency of the arrangements made previously."

Acting on this advice we had our small-pox hospital overhauled and some repairs made as well as making the necessary arrangements to provide bedding, &c. In addition to this we had the temporary extension erected and got ready for use.

A notice was received of some Belgian refugees having been in contact with cases of small-pox but we were unable to find them. They had evidently given their address as Goole, and gone elsewhere. Acting on this experience we make a list of the refugees as they arrive and keep them under observation unobtrusively.

Another communication, with reference to the co-operation between civil and military sanitary services, was received, and referred to cases of convalescent enteric fever. The temporary hospital might be used for this purpose if necessary as the War Office propose to arrange for each medical officer of health to have notified to him any soldiers convalescent from enteric fever coming into a sanitary area. "These convalescents should be kept specially under supervision."

MEALS FOR NECESSITOUS SCHOOL CHILDREN.

In the second week of September the Goole Trades and Labour Council commenced the feeding of necessitous school children and continued to do so for five weeks, giving a total of 5,160 meals, averaging 178 children per day.

On the 22nd September the Goole Education Sub-Committee began the feeding of children and defrayed the cost out of a local fund. The number of meals provided between that date and the adoption of the Education (Provision of Meals) Acts, 1906 and 1914, on the 21st December, 1914, was 12,214.

Two feeding centres were set up, one in the town and the other in Old Goole. The Clerk informs me that the reviewing of the cases from time to time by the Sub-Committee has shown that the number of really necessitous cases is now fewer than obtained in the earlier months of the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

The total number of Births registered in the District during the year was 608, giving a birth-rate of 28·1 per 1,000, on an estimated population of 21,578 persons.

No corrections were made by the Registrar-General.

During the preceding year there were 610 births.

The average birth-rate for the 145 smaller towns of England and Wales during 1914 was 23'9, and for the 97 great towns 25'0.

Of the births 316 were males, and 292 females.

Arranged according to Wards there were :

209	registered in the North Ward.
127	„ „ South Ward.
149	„ „ East Ward.
60	„ „ West Ward,
53	„ „ Central Ward.

There were 25 illegitimate births, compared with :

27 in 1906	26 in 1909	26 in 1912
34 in 1907	29 in 1910	21 in 1913
33 in 1908	40 in 1911	

26 still-born children were interred in the cemetery, compared with :

37 in 1906	30 in 1909	21 in 1912
37 in 1907	35 in 1910	37 in 1913
19 in 1908	39 in 1911	

That the above figures are approximate only is evidenced by the Health Visitor's report, which contains the statement that 32 still births (after the 28th week of pregnancy) were notified during the year under the Notification of Births Act, this being the first complete year since the adoption of the Act.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages celebrated in the Urban District during the year was 164, being an annual rate of 15 persons married per 1000 of the population.

In 1909	the marriage rate was	18
In 1910	„ „	16
In 1911	„ „	16
In 1912	„ „	17
In 1913	„ „	16

INFANTILE VACCINATION.

I am indebted to the Vaccination Officer for the following information :

VACCINATION RETURN FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY 1st
TO JUNE 30th, 1914, INCLUSIVE.

Births Registered	...	316.	
Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	98
Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection	...	...	183
Dead, Unvaccinated	...	...	27
Postponement by Medical Certificate	...	...	4
Removal to Districts, the Vaccination Officer of which has been apprised	...	...	2
Removed to places unknown	...	...	2
			<hr/> 316 <hr/>
Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer during the Calendar year 1914	...	...	369

SUPPLEMENTAL VACCINATION RETURN FOR THE PERIOD
JANUARY 1st TO DECEMBER 31st, 1913, INCLUSIVE.

Births Registered	...	652.	
Successfully Vaccinated	...	...	237
Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection	...	...	342
Dead, Unvaccinated	...	...	65
Postponement by Medical Certificate	...	...	2
Removed to places unknown	...	...	6
			<hr/> 652 <hr/>
Total Number of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccina- tion at all ages received during the Calendar year 1914	...	217	

DEATHS.

The gross total number of deaths registered during the year was 274, giving a death rate of 12·6 per 1000 of the estimated population.

If the deaths of 13 “non-residents” be deducted, and that of 27 “residents” not registered in the district but stated to belong to the district be added, the nett total number of deaths is 288, which gives a nett death rate of 13·1 per 1000 of the estimated population.

This is now called the “standardised death-rate,” the correcting factor for Goole being ·9867.

The Registrar-General in his Annual Report for 1911 has adopted the term "standardised death rate" in preference to "corrected death rate," as the former seems to be an obvious improvement. He says:—"The term 'corrected death rate' is to some extent both misleading and ambiguous, because death-rates may be 'corrected' for other considerations than the sex and age constitution of the populations concerned. Standardisation is, in fact, a method of handicapping. Populations which, from their favourable constitution (e.g., comprising a low percentage of aged persons) enjoy an advantage in comparison with the standard population, have their mortalities increased by a handicap, in the form of a 'standardising factor,' while the mortalities of unfavourably constituted populations (e.g., comprising a high percentage of aged persons) are diminished in the same way. The handicap, or factor, once determined, necessarily remains constant until a new Census (or alterations of boundaries) reveals a change in the constitution of the population concerned."

The average death-rate for the 145 smaller towns of England and Wales during 1913 was 12'9; and for the 97 great towns 14'7.

The average death-rate in Goole during the preceding five years was 14'6.

Of the nett total number of deaths 147 were males, and 141 females.

Arranged according to Wards

81	were registered in the	North Ward
75	ditto	South Ward
68	ditto	East Ward
33	ditto	West Ward
31	ditto	Central Ward

Giving a death-rate of	15'8	in the South Ward
ditto	14'8	Central Ward
ditto	13'6	North Ward
ditto	12	East Ward
ditto	11'1	West Ward

Comparing these rates with the previous year's, the greatest improvement has been effected in the Central Ward, which has been reduced from 22'1; next comes the South Ward, which has been reduced from 18'8; and the East Ward from 13'6; whereas the West Ward has increased from 9'6, and the North Ward from 12'9.

In this connection it is instructive to compare the foregoing with the figures under the record of deaths in infants given in another part of this report.

Compared with 1913 there was a decrease in the deaths from the following diseases in 1914 :—

			1914		1913
Diarrhoea	...	...	13	...	40
Congenital debility and premature birth			25	...	40
Violent deaths	...	...	7	...	15
Tuberculosis	...	...	20	...	30

Whereas there was an increase from

Diphtheria	...	...	19	...	7
Whooping cough	...	...	4	...	0

DEATHS UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

The total number of deaths under the age of five years was 96, just one third of the total number of deaths.

In 1902 there were	148	In 1908 there were	159
In 1903 ditto	114	In 1909 ditto	90
In 1904 ditto	190	In 1910 ditto	106
In 1905 ditto	117	In 1911 ditto	163
In 1906 ditto	107	In 1912 ditto	93
In 1907 ditto	105	In 1913 ditto	132

INQUESTS.

Elghteen inquests were held during the year.

10 were due to Natural causes.

5 ditto Accident.

2 ditto Murders.

1 ditto Suicide.

There were no deaths from drowning.

TABLE I.

VITAL STATISTICS DURING 1914 AND PREVIOUS YEARS IN
THE URBAN DISTRICT OF GOOLE.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTER- ED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFER- ABLE DEATHS		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Numbers.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-Residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	under 1 r. of age		At all ages.	
									Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1909 ..	19520	667	667	34.1	261	13.3	16	9	62	93	254	13.
1901 ..	19923	630	630	31.6	290	14.5	14	14	73	115	290	14.5
1911 ..	20334	631	631	31.0	345	16.9	13	20	115	182	351	17.2
1912 ..	20730	633	631	30.4	284	13.7	12	16	51	80	288	13.8
1913 ..	21000	610	609	29	307	14.6	19	19	94	154	307	14.6
1914 ..	21578	608	608	28.1	274	12.6	13	27	68	111	288	13.1

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) .. 1,267 Acres.

Total population at all ages	20,334	} At Census of 1911.
Number of inhabited houses	4,428	
Average number of persons per house		

TABLE III.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1914,
IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF GOOLE.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.								Total Deaths in Public Institutions.
	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.
All Causes—Certified	288	68	16	12	27	9	37	54	65
Enteric Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	6	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	1	1	3	3	14	1	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Epidemic Influenza	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	14	..	..	2	3	1	8	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	4	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..
Other Tubercular Diseases	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	7	5
Cancer, Malignant Disease	16	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Rheumatic Fever	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
Meningitis	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Heart Diseases	19	2	1	..	1	..	1	11	6
Bronchitis	15	7	1	..	..	1	5	7	5
Pneumonia	22	1	2	2	..	..	..	4	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	13	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	15	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	8
Puerperal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
including Premature Birth	25	25	..	..	2	..	3	1	..
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suicides	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Defined Diseases	68	9	4	1	3	2	11	14	24
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	22	4	1	..	..	1	1	1	14

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths under one year of age was 68, equal to 110 per 1000 births registered, compared with 94 deaths or 154 per 1000 births in 1913.

The infantile mortality rate for the 145 smaller towns of England and Wales during 1914 was 104, and for the 97 great towns 114.

Arranged according to Wards these deaths were distributed as follows :

North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	Central Ward.
25	20	10	8	4
Equivalent to an infantile mortality rate of				
North Ward.	South Ward.	East Ward.	West Ward.	Central Ward.
119	157	67	133	75

Comparing these figures with last year's the greatest improvement is in the Central Ward (237), then the East Ward (177), and lastly the North Ward (136) ; both the West (120) and the South Wards (134) have gone backwards. This result is more disappointing in the West Ward which contains better class dwellings and has hitherto had a good record.

In 1902 there were 106 deaths, or 188 per 1000 births.

1903	„	89	„	149	„
1904	„	151	„	266	„
1905	„	88	„	152	„
1906	„	98	„	148	„
1907	„	78	„	127	„
1908	„	102	„	151	„
1909	„	62	„	93	„
1910	„	73	„	115	„
1911	„	115	„	182	„
1912	„	51	„	80	„
1913	„	94	„	154	„
1914	„	68	„	110	„

The table on the next page sets forth in detail the different causes of death for the year under review, and comparing this table with a similar one for the preceeding year it will be found that there was a decrease in the following diseases :

	1914	1913
Diarrhœa	11	26
Atrophy, debility, and marasmns ...	14	21
Atelectasis	3	6
Congenital Malformations	1	6

The most satisfactory points in the foregoing are, firstly, that in spite of the hot and dry summer there were less deaths from diarrhœa; and secondly the diminished deaths from wasting diseases. We may safely credit some of this to the work of our health visitor, as well as the fact that there were only two deaths out of 25 illegitimate births during the year.

We have always to record a considerable number of deaths due to premature birth and in this connection I will content myself by quoting from Dr. Newsholme's Annual Report: "The amount of syphilis shown in the death returns represents only a fraction of the total disease caused by it. It is a common cause of still birth and of premature birth; and a considerable proportion of the deaths from marasmus and atrophy, as well as a large amount of disease in childhood and during school life, owe their origin to it."

TABLE IV.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1914.
DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE
YEAR OF AGE IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF GOOLE.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total Deaths under One Month	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes—certified		9	1	7	3	20	8	17	12	11	68
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Whooping-Cough		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abdominal Tuberculosis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Convulsions		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Diarrhoea		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gastritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Syphilis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Malformations		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature birth		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Other Causes—		3	0	4	2	9	...	4	1	1	2
		9	1	7	3	20	8	17	12	11	68

Deaths in the Year of { legitimate infants 65.
illegitimate infants 2.

Births in the Year { legitimate 583.
illegitimate 25

The following is the health visitor's report :

HEALTH VISITOR'S REPORT from January 1st to
December 31st, 1914.

Births notified by Doctor	...	...	...	260
Births notified by Parents and attended by Doctor	...	...	...	9
Births not notified but attended by Doctors				14
				<hr/> 283
Births attended by Certified Midwives	...			328
Births not notified, attended by uncertified women	...	...	...	6
				<hr/> 334
Total number of Births	...	...	...	617

There were 32 still births included in the above.

First visits. Each mother was served with a card on "The feeding and care of Infants." Nearly all of them are breast fed for the first few weeks.

After visits, 215. In many instances the mothers are unable to continue suckling their children and wrong feeding has come under my notice, bread sops, rusks and porridge. I always advise cows milk properly diluted, tubeless bottles to be kept absolutely clean, and regular feeding, which is necessary for the well being of the child.

I strongly discourage the use of soothing syrups and dummy teats. Delicate children have had special attention.

Ophthalmia. Five cases have been visited several times until all discharges from the eyes has ceased.

Summer Diarrhœa. Twenty-eight visits have been made and circulars were freely distributed. The importance of removing soiled clothing and immediate soaking in a suitable disinfectant were advised with I believe good results. Large numbers of flies and other nuisances were reported to the sanitary inspector.

Measles have been prevalent nearly the whole of the year. Two hundred and thirty-three visits have been made and papers of precaution have been left.

Consumption. Ninety-eight visits. Cards were left and in some cases the importance of fresh air, disinfectants and isolation, were pointed out to them.

Contacts. Forty-two visits.

A few miserable habitations have been visited and the attention of the Sanitary Inspector drawn to them.

Total number of visits, 1233.

(D.) PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The seven principal or epidemic or zymotic diseases are:—
Small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria,
enteric or typhoid fever, and summer diarrhœa.

The total number of deaths from these seven principal
epidemic diseases during the year was 39, equivalent to a death-
rate of 1·8 per 1000 living at all ages, which figure compares with
2·4 during the preceding year.

The zymotic death-rate for the 145 smaller towns of England
and Wales was 1·2, and for the 97 great towns 1·5.

The deaths were distributed as follows:—

Notifiable Diseases.			Cases.	Deaths.
Enteric Fever	...	...	3	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	16	1
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	117	19
			136	20
Non-notifiable diseases:—				
Measles	...	...	...	6
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	13
				39

The details of distribution as well as the number of cases
removed to hospital will be found on reference to Table II.

The Zymotic death-rate in 1902 was		2·6
„	„	1903 „ 1·3
„	„	1904 „ 6·5
„	„	1905 „ 1·8
„	„	1906 „ 3·1
„	„	1907 „ 1·4
„	„	1908 „ 3·7
„	„	1909 „ 0·9
„	„	1910 „ 1·2
„	„	1911 „ 4·1
„	„	1912 „ 1·1
„	„	1913 „ 2·4

TABLE II.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1914,
IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF GOOLE.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.						North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Central Ward	Total cases removed to Hospital.	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65							65 and upwards
Small Pox ...	..	1	30	80	4	2	..	35	29	24	20	9	102	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	5	2	1	14	..
Diphtheria (inc'ud- ing Membranous Croup) ..	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..
Erysipelas ...	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued Fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro spinal Meningitis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polio-myelitis ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuber- culosis ...	27	..	3	10	5	9	..	8	5	8	2	4	..	..
Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	16	4	3	3	2	4	..	5	2	5	4	..	..	..
Totals..	202	10	41	102	16	23	9	63	43	46	29	16	119	..

Isolation Hospital—Goole Urban & Rural Joint Hospital, Westfield Bank, Hook.

DIPHTHERIA.

During the year 117 cases of Diphtheria were notified, being a slight increase compared with the previous year.

There were 19 deaths from the disease; one of these was that of a patient notified during 1913, and no death occurred in those remaining over at the end of 1914, so that the case mortality works out at 15·2 per cent., or at the rate of '8 per 1000 of the population, which is a much higher mortality compared with previous years, and more than the deaths from consumption during the year.

102 patients were removed to hospital, and if we compare the mortality of hospital treated cases with those of patients treated at their homes, we find the deaths amongst the former to be equal to 12 per cent.; whereas the latter amounted to 40 per cent. These figures illustrate very forcibly the value of efficient nursing in this disease. Further analysis of the hospital treated cases shows that the deaths took place amongst those patients who had been ill for some time before treatment, and indeed some were moribund on admission. Our rule has been to admit all cases immediately when advised to do so by the doctor in attendance, as it affords the patient the only hope of saving his life. In order to get the patient admitted to hospital at the earliest possible moment, the matron is empowered to admit cases directly on hearing from the doctor in attendance by telephone, without waiting for notification.

Reviewing briefly the past record of the disease:

“In 1899 there was a sharp outbreak of Diphtheria in Goole, and the cases in 1900 seemed to be a continuation of it.”

“In comparing the returns of ten years previous to 1899 the yearly average number of deaths was four.”

“In 1901 228 cases were notified, and during 1902 217 cases were notified. Since then the disease has been endemic in the town, although for several years now it has given us very little trouble to control it, as there has been little of an epidemic character about the notifications.”

Up to the month of October of the year under review the same remarks apply, after which the notifications became more numerous, and continued right up to the end of the year. As this report is being written in February I am enabled to state that they ceased just as suddenly in the second week in January, 1915, thus corresponding to the seasonal incidence of the disease. This is a feature which we have not observed hitherto, and which I shall refer to later.

In January there were 7 notifications.

In February	„	10	„
In March	„	5	„
In April	„	6	„
In May	„	4	„
In June	„	5	„
In July	„	4	„
In August	„	9	„
In September	„	4	„
In October	„	18	„
In November	„	19	„
In December	„	28	„

Again looking back we find that in the year

1890	1 cases were notified.	1903	73 cases were notified.
1891	2 „	1904	46 „
1892	3 „	1905	154 „
1893	2 „	1906	149 „
1894	20 „	1907	77 „
1895	32 „	1908	77 „
1896	15 „	1909	88 „
1897	8 „	1910	103 „
1898	9 „	1911	65 „
1899	33 „	1912	70 „
1900	33 „	1913	92 „
1901	228 „	1914	117 „
1902	217 „		

The climatic conditions prevailing during the year under review were : practically very little frost or snow in the early part of the year ; a hot and dry summer, with bright sunshine up to the 8th September, then dull weather up to the 15th October when the rain began and continued practically without intermission right up to the end of the year, and still continues at the time of writing (Valentine's Day). As much as 4'32 inches fell in December,

The following is the official review :

“The year 1914 showed an improvement on the previous one, for six of its months, beginning with January, could claim the merit of being ‘dry,’ and rainfall in July chiefly confined itself to the west and south of England, while for October rain was reported over the country generally on only one day. The first six months of the year left us with both mean temperature and bright sunshine above the average and with a rainfall deficit, particularly over Scotland and Ireland, but before the close of the year, chiefly by the energetic efforts of its last two months, the rain record was in excess by from four to six inches in the South of England and the Channel.

"The heaviest fall for the year, of over 43 inches, on 200 days, was measured in England, S.W., while the greatest number of rain days, 223, yielded 37 inches of rain in the North of Ireland. S.E. England was fortunate in having only 171 wet days, with over 31 inches of rain, and the smallest amount, 24 inches, fell in England, E., which also, with England, S.W., enjoyed an excess of bright sunshine. After 'February fill-dykes' fulfilment of tradition, and March's stormy contribution, the conditions showed a decided improvement.

"After a few days of indecision, April became exceptionally sunny, with warm days and cool nights, and over the greater part of the kingdom from 200-260 hours of bright sunshine were registered, Westminster showing the most striking excess on the average, with a daily mean of over seven hours. May was characterised by great and sudden variations of temperature, and some severe night frosts, and a deficiency of sunshine, for which, however, June tried to compensate by a larger record than usual, giving from 240-270 hours bright sunshine.

"July proved fairly warm, and gave us our highest reading of 94deg. for the year, but the sun only remained from about four hours daily in Shetland to seven hours in England, S.E. August had few excessively hot days, but her sun totals exceeded normal generally, as did those of September, which in S.E. England exceeded the average by two hours daily, and November. To December belongs the lowest temperature of the year, 7 deg., and a record rainfall of over 6in. in London. The Channel and S.E. England gave the largest amount of bright sunshine, 1,785 hours, and Ireland N. the least of 1,249 hours.

At the April meeting of the Health Committee I reported that there was a marked absence of infectious diseases in the town. As far as Diphtheria was concerned there was no epidemic prevalence of the disease until the 3rd October, and at the meeting held on the 21st October I reported that there was also a general increase of infectious diseases in the town, as well as an increased mortality from Diphtheria.

During the month of September four cases were notified. One of these cases serves to illustrate the difficulty there is to understand how the infection is spread. It was that of a child, who was one of a family of six small children, living in a small house, and so having very immediate contact, yet none of the others subsequently developed the disease, but a child next door did.

Coming now to the October cases, 16 notifications were received of patients residing in every Ward of the town except the Central Ward.

There was no common milk supply, and no history of contact either at school or at home, and so the only conclusion to be drawn was that they were endemic or peculiar to the town, and probably due to climatic influences.

One unfortunate feature was the high mortality due to the apparent neglect of parents in not seeking medical advice at the beginning of the illness. Case 1 had extensive paralyses, this patient had been ill four days before the anti-diphtheritic serum had been injected.

Case 2, death ; patient ill four days before calling in a doctor.

Case 3, death; patient ill five days.

Case 4, death; patient ill four days.	„	„
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Case 6, death; patient not injected at all.

I have repeatedly drawn attention to the danger of neglecting to seek medical advice early in cases of Diphtheria. Diphtheria now-a-days has lost its terrors, because, if the curative serum be injected quite early in the disease we can almost promise definitely that the patient's life will be saved, whereas, the reverse picture is a very sad one.

As a result of my representations the Committee distributed all over the town a small handbill, directing the attention of parents to the importance of seeking medical advice early in cases of sore throats, so that if the case be Diphtheria the curative serum may be injected promptly.

One common feature in the notifications received on the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Nov. was that they all attended a particular Sunday School, so on the following Sunday (22nd) I attended there, and swabbed all the infants, i.e. 23, with the result that three were returned positive. The particulars of one of these cases is interesting. It was that of a boy who was notified on the 8th Oct., and removed to hospital. The bacteriological return was negative. Twice up to the 18th, swabs were taken from the nose and throat, and were negative. He was discharged on the 29th October, after another negative swab was received from the nose and one from the throat, and now we discover him as a "carrier" of the disease. He, along with the others, was of course isolated, and the schools fumigated. We traced this boy's mother (who was also negative) to no less than five households where there were cases of the disease.

Another history was that of a boy in a part of the town where there had been no recent cases. The parents had a "day girl," from whose home a sister had been recently removed to hospital suffering from the disease. All the inmates of this household had been swabbed excepting this particular girl, and all gave a negative result. Suspicion of course turned on the maid, but I very carefully took a swab from both the nose and the throat, and obtained a negative result in each case.

A further aspect of these Autumnal cases was that several were second attacks, and one, that of a girl in a shop aged 18 had the disease three times, i.e., in 1903, 1911, and now in 1914.

At this period (November) there was a grouping of cases from the Alexandra Street Schools, Infants' Department, and these rooms were fumigated.

December was a very wet month, i.e., 4.32 inches of rain fell, and 28 notifications were received. The following extracts from my notes are instructive.

Dec. 4th.—Visiting a notified case in the West Ward, I found a brother at home with a discharging nose and a swab taken from the nose and one from the throat gave positive results. On this date also there was a notification from the South Ward, one from the East Ward, and a third from the Central Ward.

Dec. 6th.—A notification of a case in the North Ward, that of an only child aged two years. Next door I discovered a child with a discharge from its nose and a history of sore throat a few days previous. Here again both swabs were positive.

Dec. 11th.—Another similar history was that of a child in the South Ward with sores on its nose caused by a discharge from the nose itself and a history of sore throat. Here again a pure culture was obtained both from the nose and throat.

The next case notified affords a very good illustration of the manner in which the disease is spread. A child was ill at school on the Friday, on the Saturday afternoon he went to a Picture Show, although the mother on her own statement knew he was ill. She herself was a consumptive under treatment and understanding the use of the thermometer she took his temperature and found it to be 102 deg., and yet sent him to the Picture Show.

On the Monday morning following a visit was made to the School, and the following particulars were obtained :

- (1) One child with a discharge from its ear.
- (2) One child with a discharge from its nose.
- (3) One child with a discharge from its ear.
- (4) One child with a discharge from its ear.
- (5) One child with an enlarged gland in the neck.
- (6) One child with a discharge from the nose.
- (7) One child with large sore on chin.
- (8) One child with a discharge from the ear.
- (9) One child with a sore on the nose.

All these were swabbed, and two were returned positive.

Just at this time this School had been furnishing most of the cases, so we had the Infants' Department fumigated and cleansed.

Second cases from the same household are often difficult to account for. For example, one such instance occurred in a family of two. The first patient was a school girl, and was removed to hospital. The second patient was aged $2\frac{1}{4}$ years and was taken ill thirteen days after.

A different illustration is that of a father who kissed his child as she was being removed to hospital and was himself notified two days later.

I carefully enquired into the case of a patient who was notified from an isolated house, a quarter of a mile away from any other dwelling. Her age was two years, and the only child in the family. The explanation of how she received infection, however, was very simple, merely that the mother had taken her to visit an infected household.

In spite of our repeated warnings such cases keep recurring, as well as two separate instances where children had been ill five days, and were found dead before a doctor was called in. In both cases an inquest was held. The strange feature about these cases was that in one case, although the patient died from the disease, a nurse girl, aged 15, who slept with the patient, escaped altogether; and in the other case, out of a family of several small children, none subsequently developed the disease.

In both instances absolutely no precautions were taken, and indeed the serious nature of the illness was not suspected.

FEATURES:

Severe type.

Continued prevalence of the disease in the town for years without epidemic characters, then more or less sudden outbreaks at the beginning of the month of October, from all parts of the town at the same time, which continued right up to the end of the year, and during the first two weeks of the new year.

Very little spread of the disease by personal infection or at Schools, and at all times easily controlled as the contacts were mainly negative.

No return cases.

Second cases, five times; and third cases, three times; in the same household.

One patient had an attack for the third time, and a few had it second time.

No connection either with the milk supply certainly, or with flies as it was not the fly season, or with dust as there was none, nor the presence of unrecognised cases.

The only explanation to be offered is that the increased number of cases was due to climatic conditions or to what is called the seasonal incidence of the disease. With our present knowledge this is a most difficult question and we do not appear to be much nearer its solution.

Another example which appeals to us is scarlet fever. During the year this disease was introduced into the town on several occasions, and without any special precautions on our part the disease never assumed epidemic prevalence. This has been our experience now for many years.

The evidence at our disposal leads us to the conclusion that rain has in some way or other an influence in the epidemiology of Diphtheria, and I have referred to this aspect of the disease in previous reports.

Goole has a naturally wet subsoil, and hitherto sufficient attention has not been paid to the drainage thereof. Fortunately we are within the area of England which has the smallest annual rainfall. As already mentioned last summer was fine, and the month of August was very hot with bright sunshine, particularly the last three weeks, and this continued right up to the 8th September. The epidemic character of the notifications of the disease began in October as follows: one each on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th and 8th; two on the 10th; one on the 12th; two on the 18th and seven more at the end of the month, and continued right up to the end of the year. The weather changed on the 8th September, after which there was little or no sunshine, but there was no rain of moment until the 15th October, and then from the 20th October we had heavy rains which continued right up to the end of the year and into the new year.

To continue, the cases ceased on the 13th January, from which time onwards we had less rain with fine days interval (sunshine), followed however by rain on the 20th January.

If we turn from our local experience to the Summary of Notifications for the county we find the same increase during the months of October, November and December, and also in reply to a question in the House of Commons it was stated "that although in the last quarter of 1914 the number of cases of Diphtheria were somewhat in excess of that for 1913, the number of cases notified in England and Wales during the first five weeks of 1915 was about 1000 less than the number notified in the corresponding period of 1914."

Pettenkofer and Buhl have traced a connection between the movements of the ground water and the occurrence of enteric fever.

“The total of the cases of sickness and death from typhoid falls with the rise of the subsoil water, and rises with the fall of it. . . . the level reached by the disease is not in proportion, however, to the then level of the subsoil water, but only to the variation of it on each occasion; or, in other words, it is not the high or low level of the subsoil water that is decisive, but only the range of fluctuation.” (Hirsch.)

Dr. Newsholme says: “Diphtheria only becomes epidemic in years in which the rainfall is deficient.”

Thorne taught that “Where a surface soil is, by reason of its physical constitution and topographical relations, such as to facilitate the retention of moisture and of organic refuse; and where a site of this character is, in addition, exposed to the influence of cold wet winds these have the conditions which do tend to the fostering and fatality of Diphtheria.”

Many theories have been advanced to account for the prevalence of Diphtheria, and an experience of sixteen years leads me to suggest the following hypothesis, based on *prima facie* evidence: that after a period of dry and warm weather followed by continuous rain, with the rise of the level of the ground water, cases of diphtheria occur, indicating a causal connexion with the movements of the ground air; if the rainfall be continued long enough and in sufficient quantity, the time is reached when further activity of the disease is arrested.

This theory exactly accounts for our “experience” of the disease, and it will be interesting to see what effect the present extensive drainage scheme will have on the annual numbers of cases of Diphtheria in the town. It is common knowledge that ordinary “sore throat” is very frequent and difficult to cure in districts such as ours.

It is necessary to add that this theory does not in any way interfere with the spread of the disease by means of personal contact, but only with the cause of the endemic prevalence of the disease, *vide* my previous reports in which that aspect of the disease has been dealt with fully.

During the month of January, 1915, the level of the subsoil water remained at 2 ft. 6 in. from the surface, and then gradually subsided in February.

As this report is being corrected on the 1st day of March I am able to further confirm the foregoing hypothesis by the statement that the sudden cessation of notifications continued right up to the

present. During the month of February only three patients were notified altogether, and the level of the ground water is now 3 ft. 6 in. from the surface.

The year 1907 also was a very wet year 27.52 inches of rain being recorded, and in my Annual Report for that year I ventured to suggest a similar theory, i.e., "that with the rise of ground water-level more notifications were received."

Again in 1903 the experience was similar, and the rainfall was 29.5 inches.

To elucidate this problem rests with the bacteriologists

I have already stated that although in every instance we took swabs from a considerable number of contacts yet in very few cases did we find that they were positive.

Dr. Chalmers has drawn attention to a phase of the disease which coincides with ours, namely, a change in age distribution of attacks which has accompanied the increasing prevalence we are considering. This applies both to the attack rate and also to the death rate.

A reference to Table II. shows that only 31 cases were notified under five years of age, whereas 86 were over five years.

Again on referring to Table III. we find there were only four deaths under the age of five, and 15 at five years and upwards:

He says: "It may be that a new page has been opened in the natural history of disease."

Towards the prevention of the disease the following precautions were taken :

- (1) Hospital isolation, 102 cases were removed to hospital.
- (2) Disinfection of infected houses.
- (3) When sanitary defects were found these were remedied.
- (4) Swabbing of the throats and noses of as many contacts as possible.
- (5) Positive contacts were excluded from school, and advised to consult their doctor; a printed notice to this effect being given to the parent. They were not allowed to return to school until a bacteriological return was received that they were free from infection.
- (6) Distribution of leaflets of advice.
- (7) Two negative bacteriological returns from nose and throat are received before discharging a patient from hospital, and the parents are advised not to send the child to school for some time afterwards.
- (8) Injection of anti-diphtheritic serum, which is supplied free.

3 rev/s in Feb +

→ - - - 14th

SCARLET FEVER.

16 cases of this disease were notified, with one death. Presumably these were imported cases. This is a smaller number than usual. Again I repeat the statement that scarlet fever does not appear to thrive in our midst, as year after year it is imported, and threatens to become epidemic; yet the disease is easily controlled. This is in marked contrast with the experience of most towns having a considerable population of children.

MEASLES.

There were five deaths from measles. Although there were cases of measles nearly all the year through; yet there never was any serious spread of the disease. Dr. Newsholme in his annual report recently issued, advocates the following procedure in dealing with measles and whooping cough.

I.—The duty of notifying measles, German measles, and whooping cough occurring in any given family should be imposed on the doctor who is called in to attend the patient.

This duty should be subject to the limitation that only the first patient who is attended by him and is suffering from either of these diseases is to be notified; no subsequent case in the same family to be notified during the next two months.

II.—The head of every family should have impressed on him or her the duty of notifying to the Medical Officer of Health when he is aware of, or has reason to suspect the occurrence of any of the diseases known as measles, German measles, or whooping cough in any member of the family.

III.—The head teacher of every school should transmit to the Medical Officer of Health all intimations of these infectious diseases or of suspected cases of these diseases, furnished to him by parents or guardians of children in attendance at the school, or by school attendance officers or other persons, except the Medical Officer of Health.

IV.—It should be the duty of the sanitary authority to arrange for such visits to be made to each house in a case or suspected case of these diseases has been notified as are necessary to ascertain the nature of the disease, to ensure adequate attention on the patient and the best available means of isolation.

V.—In order that the last-named duty may be fulfilled, each each sanitaay authority should be empowered to employ such additional medical or nursing assistance as is required, with a view to the treatment of persons afflicted with these diseases and to the prevention of their spread.

I would commend this scheme to the attention of the members of the Council, and urge its adoption, as measles is one of the most difficult epidemics to control, and in 1908 29 deaths were due to the disease. Being a non-notifiable disease, we have great difficulty in finding out any definite information concerning the prevalence of the early cases, and often the first intimation is from the death returns. As is well-known, the complications of the disease are very serious, and often are caused by want of care. The cost would be very small, as our health visitor would be able to undertake the necessary visiting at the homes, and probably little or no additional medical or nursing assistance would be required.

EPIDEMIC OR SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

Although last summer was a hot one, there were only 13 deaths from summer diarrhœa, compared with 40 during the preceding summer. This is a fairly good record, and we may reasonably claim that our preventive measures contributed towards the result. We hope the time is not far distant when we can look forward to a hot summer without any cases of diarrhœa.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

Three cases were notified, with no death.

Our typhoid "carrier" continues in good health, but is still infective.

PROTECTION AGAINST TYPHOID.

RESULTS OF INOCULATION.

The War Office publishes the following table showing the distribution of the cases of typhoid which have occurred in the British Forces in the Field, between the categories of uninoculated, the fully inoculated, and the partially protected:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Uninoculated	359	48
Fully inoculated within 2 years (two doses)	111	1
Partially protected (one dose) ...	136	1
	— —	— —
Totals	606	50

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

(OPHTHALMIA OF THE NEW-BORN.)

Five cases were notified, and all recovered without loss of eyesight.

(E.) PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 27 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis or "Consumption" and 16 notifications of other forms of Tuberculosis disease, such as glands of the neck, meninges of the brain or brain fever, spinal, joint and peritoneum, giving a total of 43 cases of all forms of Tuberculosis. This number is the same as the preceding year.

The notifications were distributed as follows :—

13 in the North Ward.	6 in the West Ward.
7 „ South Ward.	4 „ Central Ward.
13 „ East Ward.	

There were 14 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 6 from all other forms of the disease, giving a total of 20 deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, equal to a death-rate from the diseases caused by tubercle of '9 per 1000 persons living compared with 1'4 during the preceding year.

In 1902 the death-rate from tubercle was	2'2
1903 „ „	2'2
1904 „ „	2'4
1905 „ „	1'6
1906 „ „	2'1
1907 „ „	2
1908 „ „	1'8
1909 „ „	1'6
1910 „ „	1'8
1911 „ „	1'2
1912 „ „	1'6
1913 „ „	1'4
1914 „ „	'9

The 14 deaths caused by tuberculosis of the lungs give a death-rate of '6 per 1000 persons living.

In 1902 this rate was	'5	In 1909 this rate was	'9
1903 „	1'3	1910 „	1
1904 „	'8	1911 „	'6
1905 „	'5	1912 „	1
1906 „	1	1913 „	'9
1907 „	1	1914 „	'6
1908 „	'9		

The following statement is required by the Local Government Board :—

(a) Visits made on receipt of primary notification ; this is done in all cases, including a report by the sanitary inspector as to the condition of the house, &c., which in turn is forwarded to the County Council.

(b) Subsequent visits ; these are generally made by the health visitor, and it is here that overlapping occurs.

(c) Nature of any arrangements for the detection of unrecognised cases of tuberculosis associated with notified cases of the disease ; only in so far as enquiries and personal investigation reveal the presence of further cases of illness in the same household.

(d) Nature of arrangements made or proposed for utilising the services of the tuberculosis officer or nurses for the above purpose ; the County Council has established a dispensary in the town, where a tuberculosis officer and nurse attend twice weekly. The nurse makes the subsequent visits to the homes of the notified cases. A very large percentage of cases attend regularly at the dispensary and receive treatment.

(e) Measures of cleansing and disinfection ; disinfection is carried out in all cases after death, and disinfectants are supplied free.

At the Slaughter-House the carcasses of ten beasts were seized and destroyed for tuberculosis, as well as the carcasses of eleven pigs.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS.

	NORTH WARD.				SOUTH WARD.				EAST WARD.				WEST WARD.				CENTRAL WARD.			
	Births.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Infantile Mortality.	Births.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Infantile Mortality.	Births.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Infantile Mortality.	Births.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Infantile Mortality.	Births.	Deaths.	Notifications.	Infantile Mortality.
1914.																				
January ...	11	6	5	2	16	8	0	2	14	4	3	0	3	6	1	2	2	1	0	0
February ...	14	3	3	1	14	2	6	2	6	6	2	1	3	5	1	0	4	1	3	0
March ...	15	4	3	2	10	12	3	3	16	6	1	0	2	2	2	1	4	4	0	0
April ...	23	5	7	1	15	11	1	5	9	10	2	3	4	5	4	1	3	5	0	1
May ...	20	7	2	4	10	4	2	0	12	8	0	2	0	5	0	2	6	1	2	0
June ...	12	5	4	1	10	6	3	1	14	6	2	1	1	10	0	0	7	4	1	1
July ...	19	5	5	1	15	3	1	1	13	3	3	0	2	9	0	0	5	0	5	0
August ...	24	3	7	0	12	6	6	0	16	4	2	0	0	3	0	1	3	2	1	0
September ...	22	10	2	6	11	3	4	2	15	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	3	2	1	1
October ...	21	9	10	3	8	6	8	2	10	6	11	0	5	1	5	0	3	1	1	1
November ...	13	9	4	2	7	3	3	0	13	3	9	1	6	1	6	0	9	4	1	0
December ...	15	7	8	2	9	8	10	2	11	1	8	0	6	3	6	0	4	1	2	0

METEOROLOGY.

RAINFALL in 1914 at GOOLE, in the County of York.

Rain Guage. { Diameter of Funnel at top, 5in.
Height of Top—above ground, 2ft.
„ above sea level, 18ft.

Councillor Grayburn has kindly furnished me with the following particulars:—

Rainfall.				Temperature.		
Month.	Total Depth.	No. of Days with .01 or more recorded.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.	Max.°	Min.°	Mean.°
	Inches.		Depth.			
Jan.	1·39	11	·37	49	19	34
Feb.	·70	10	·25	55	32	44
March	1·75	15	·25	58	28	43
April	·39	5	·12	73	36	5·45
May	1·42	12	·50	74	35	5·45
June	2·46	10	·46	78	40	59
July	4·47	14	1·83	85	49	67
August	2·91	9	1·31	78	48	63
Sept.	·79	5	·30	76	36	56
Oct.	2·10	12	·58	70	38	59
Nov.	1·76	12	·30	57	28	42·5
Dec.	4·32	20	1·00	52	29	40·5
Total	24·46	135				

TABLE B. 1914.**FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.****1.—INSPECTION.**

Premises.	No. of		No. of		No. of	
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.			
Factories	47	0	0			
Workshops	138	3	0			
Workplaces	11	0	0			
Total	196	3	0			

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.				Number of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.		
Want of cleanliness	1	1	0		0
Overcrowding	1	1	0		0
Other nuisances	3	3	0		0
Sanitary accommodation } unsuitable or defective	1	1	0		
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (s.s. 97 to 100)	5	5	0		0
Total	11	11	0		0

3.—HOME WORK.

Lists received from Employers twice in the year.

Nature of Work.	Lists.	Outworkers.		Forwarded Notices to other Councils.		Inspections of Outwork'rs premises.
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.	served on Occupiers.	Failing to send lists.	
Wearing Apparel—making, &c.	0	1	1	0	1	0

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year.

Dressmaking and Millinery	23
Plumbers and Gasfitters	7
Bootmaking and Repairing	16
Blacksmiths	6
Tailors	8
Bakehouses	16
Sailmakers, &c.	4
Joiners	11
Cabinet Makers	6
Others	16
Total number of workshops on Register	113

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) ...	6
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)	
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	0
Reports (of Action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	4
Other ...	
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year...	0
In use at the end of the year ...	

TABLE C. 1914.

GOOLE URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY—

Any development during 1914?	..	..	..	No.
Any insufficiency, and where?	..	..	..	No.
Any curtailment?	..	..	..	No.
Did any wells fail, and where?	..	..	..	None.
Any unsatisfactory quality, and where?	..	..	..	None.
Any unchecked plumbo solvent action?	..	..	..	No.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE—

Any Developments during 1914?	Excellent progress made with construction of Subsidiary Sewers.			
Developments still needed as to (a) Want of sewers	..	..	..	Yes.
	(b) Improvement of defective sewers Yes.			
Any inadequacy of Sewage Disposal Works or complaints as to smells?	..	..	..	No.
No. of sink-wastes disconnected during 1914..	3.	Trapped—	3.	
Proportion of sink-wastes still needing disconnection—	Very few.			
Untrapped—	None known.			

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION—

No. of Privies with open middens—	None.	No. of Pail or Tub Closets—	3034
No. of Privies with covered middens—	116.	No. of Water Closets—	989.
Are proper doors and coverings generally provided?	Yes		
Waste water Closets—	7.	No. of Privies re-constructed during 1914 (a) as w.c.'s—	21
(b) other—	7.	No. of additional Closets newly constructed for old property in 1914, (a) w.c.'s—	0.
		(b) other—	0.
No. of Closets constructed in 1914 for new houses (a) w.c.'s	82.	(b) other—	0.

SCAVENGING—

How is refuse disposed of (a) Destructor?	No.	(b) Tips—	Yes.
	c) Farmers?	No.	Total annual cost £2010.
Is there any inadequacy, and where?	..	No.	
Any change during 1914?	..	..	No.

NUISANCE INSPECTION—

Total No. of Inspections made in 1914	..	2095.	
Informal Notices served	..	211.	Complied with .. 204.
Statutory Notices served	..	3	Complied with .. 3.
Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1913	..	1.	At close of 1914 .. 7.
„ „ reported during 1914	..	211	Abated during 1914.. 204.
„ Summonses or other legal proceedings	..	..	.. None.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, &c.	No. in District.	No. on Register.	No. of Inspections.	General Condition.	Legal Proceedings
Common Lodging Houses	.. 4	.. 4	.. 82	.. Fair.	.. None.
Canal Boats	.. 246	.. 687	.. 86	.. Fair.	.. None.
Offensive Trades	.. 3	.. 3	.. 15	.. Good.	.. None.
				Tripe Boiler.	
				Tillage Works and	
				Chemical Works.	

Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive, e.g.,
 Fish-frying, Maggot-breeding, etc. ? No.

SCHOOLS—

No. of Elementary Schools in District	.. .. .	6
No. of Visits to Schools	.. .. .	38
Action taken	Exclusion of Contacts and Report to Education Authority	

MILK SUPPLY—

No of samples taken by Officers of S.A for analysis under F. & D. Acts	..	10
No. adulterated	.. .. .	0
What arrangement for Veterinary Inspection of dairy cows?	..	None
No. of animals notified by Police under Tuberculosis Order, 1913	..	None
Any action thereon by S.A., e.g., to ascertain if cowsheds affected		
were satisfactory?	.. .. .	No
Any instance of disease attributed to milk in 1914	.. .. .	No
No. of Cowkeepers in District	.. 2.	No. Registered .. 2.
No. of Milk Sellers who are also Cowkeepers	.. 2.	Purveyors only .. 34
No. reg'd	36.	Total No. of Cowsheds 3
General Condition..	Fairly good.	Approx. No. of Milch Cows in District.. 16.
Any insufficiency in Milk Supply?	No.	
Legal proceedings under D.C.M. Orders	..	None.
Any Inspection or other action by Districts to which Milk is sent?	..	No.

OTHER FOODS—No of seizures of unsound food	.. .. .	22.
Kind and quantity	.. .. 4 boxes Haddocks, 45 tins Lobster, 30 tins Salmon, 44 tins Sardines, 11 bag Mussels, 9 carcasses of Beasts, 10 carcasses of Pigs.	
No. of Prosecutions	..	None.
No. Registered	.. 1.	No. of Slaughter Houses .. 1.
Kind and Condition	..	Galvanised iron Good.

HOUSING—Is there any scarcity of houses, and where?	.. .. .	No.
Any overcrowding of persons in houses?	.. .. .	2.
No. of cases dealt with	.. .. .	2.
Any special activity in house building, and where?	Yes.	North Ward
Are there any working-class dwellings erected by the Sanitary Authority	No.	
Are Sanitary Authority contemplating erection of working class dwellings?	Yes	
Any Town Planning Scheme contemplated?	.. .. .	No.
Who has been designated as an Inspecting Officer under Article II.		
of the Housing Regulations, 1910	..	W. H. Ellis, Council Offices.
Are regulations made in respect of underground sleeping rooms		
Any action in respect of such rooms?	.. No.	[under Sec. 17(7)? No.
No. of houses not reasonably fit for human habitation, (s. 15) 1913		11.
No. of houses totally unfit for human habitation (s. 17) 1913	..	48.
No. of houses with minor defects (Public Health Acts) 1913	..	17.
No. of houses inspected under the Act and Regulations	..	98.
No. of houses found satisfactory on inspection.	.. .. .	17.
No. of houses found not reasonably fit for human habitation	..	40.
No. of houses for which notices were given to execute works	..	40.
No. of houses of which notices were satisfactorily complied with..	40.	
No. of houses found with defects	.. .. .	44.
No. of houses made fit after preliminary notice	.. .. .	58.
No of houses totally unfit for habitation (s. 17)	.. .. .	3.
No. of representations made to L.A	3.	No. of Closing Orders .. 0.
No. of houses made habitable after Closing Order	.. .. .	24.
No of houses not reasonably fit for human habitation (s. 15)	..	11.
No. of houses totally unfit for human habitation (s. 17)	27.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—

Any smoke nuisance, and where?	None.
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ADOPTIVE ACTS—

Acts adopted during 1914	None.
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BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS—

Any adopted during 1914 None.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASE—

What diseases have been specially prevalent in 1914? Diphtheria & Measles.
 What special action to combat same? No difficulty experienced.
 Is Hospital accommodation adequate and sufficient? Yes
 What arrangements for supply of Antitoxin? Supplied free.
 Any diseases specially added to notifiable List? No.
 Any influences threatening the health of the District? No.

SPECIAL REPORTS AND INVESTIGATIONS— Diphtheria.

TUBERCULOSIS—Inspection of patient's home and workshop Yes.
 Examination for contacts .. Yes. Disinfection Yes.
 Distribution of advice leaflets Yes. Action re spitting No.
 Shelters provided .. By C.C. Is sputum examined? .. Yes.

BACTERIOLOGY—

Is County Laboratory used? Yes. Any suggestions? No.

INFANTILE MORTALITY—What organised effort to control it? Special Female
 Health Visitor
 Any Baby Clinic, Baby's Welcome, or Mother's League? No
 Causes of any excessive Infant Mortality in 1914 Diarrhoea & Premature Birth.

VITAL STATISTICS—

Births during 1914—Males .. 316. Females .. 292. Total 608.
 Number illegitimate, included in the above 25.
 Number of Still Births (not included) 32.
 Deaths during 1914—(1) Gross Deaths, i.e., total actually registered in the
 district, without any correct on 274.
 (2) Nett Deaths, on which the rates are calculated—
 Males .. 147. Females .. 141. Total .. 288.
 Number uncertified, included in the above None.

MISCELLANEOUS—

Mean Temperature for Year 1914 .. 51.5° Rainfall .. 24.46.
 What mortuary accommodation (a) for accidents etc... Bartholomew Hospital.
 " " (b) for infectious cases None.
 No. of burial grounds .. 2. Any need for extensions .. No.
 Are there any ill-placed fowl runs in District? Yes.
 Any nuisance therefrom or action in relation thereto? Yes.

SANITARY STAFF—

What is the present Annual Salary of the M.O.H.? £ 100
 Name of Sanitary Inspector Wm. H. Ellis.
 Annual Salary as Inspector £145.
 Other appointments held Hackney Carriages, Petroleum, Dairy & Shops Act.
 Salary for such other appointments £5.
 Any Assistants? One. Is Staff sufficient? Yes

BEASTS, SHEEP, PIGS AND CALVES SLAUGHTERED AT THE
PUBLIC SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

1914.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Calves
January	137	163	175	—
February	114	158	122	1
March ...	117	168	114	1
April	110	143	83	29
May	147	288	113	4
June	119	244	69	1
July	124	277	57	—
August ...	146	272	67	1
September	122	164	80	—
October	146	175	132	—
November	116	142	130	—
December	99	119	209	—
	1497	2313	1351	37

SUMMARY.

	1913.	1914.	Increase.	Decrease.
Beasts ...	1427	1497	70	—
Sheep ...	2582	2313	—	269
Pigs ...	1478	1351	—	127
Calves ...	35	37	2	—

PORT OF GOOLE.

Table showing Number and Tonnage of Vessels which have arrived during the Years 1902 to 1914 inclusive.

Years	Number of Vessels		Total No. of Vessels, Foreign and Coastwise	Tonnage		Total Tonnage, Foreign and Coastwise
	Foreign	Coastwise		Foreign	Coastwise	
1902	1377	1098	2475	531943	328178	860120
1903	1336	1103	2439	537018	329897	864918
1904	1362	1232	2594	558864	384209	940073
1905	1548	1511	3059	613797	435410	1049207
1906	1892	1737	3629	758820	520275	1279095
1907	2097	1723	3820	874447	515385	1389832
1908	1896	1722	3618	783228	509959	1293187
1909	1979	1937	3916	815177	567546	1382723
1910	1945	2055	4000	804792	633882	1438674
1911	1857	1906	3763	777287	614725	1392012
1912	1774	1796	3570	728751	569701	1298452
1913	1802	2097	3899	760101	661305	1421406
1914	1261	1972	3233	535447	635574	1171021



